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(36), *ἐπεληλύθεσαν*, as given in most of the manuscripts (69), and *παροικοῦσιν* (82).

The editor has indicated only two passages as corrupt. The sign of corruption (†) might well have been omitted, especially in a book designed for college students. The first passage (*αὐτῶν δ' Ἀθηναίων ἔσεσθαι † ὀπλιταγωγούς κ. τ. λ.*) (25) is intelligible as it stands, even if it presents some difficulties. In the second passage, *ὄσψ καὶ †λοιδορήσαιμι* (89), the emendation of Steup might well have been accepted. In fact, the editor makes this admission: "Steup is probably right in supplying *μέγιστ' ἡδίκημα*." Besides, the scholiast, as quoted by the editor, bears testimony to this or to a similar reading.

The book is remarkably free from typographical mistakes, even from those petty but annoying errors that are peculiar to Greek texts. There are only a few minor blunders, and these commonly not in the body of the text.

We are fortunate to have this Sixth Book of Thucydides so carefully edited and annotated by an American Thucydidean scholar of such mature judgment and independence.

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Athens and Its Monuments. By CHARLES HEALD WELLER. New York: Macmillan, 1913. Pp. xxiv+412. \$4.00.

This book undertakes to describe the topography and monuments of ancient Athens for the general reader, the traveler, and the student who is beginning the subject. In its own field, it may be said to succeed Harrison and Verrall's *Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens*; and it is the first book that should now be used by those interested in the exterior of the ancient city.

We begin with an introduction and three chapters of an introductory nature, all of which are valuable and contain little that could be spared. But most of the material on the general aspect of the city and its topographical history, in chaps. i and ii, would find a more natural place at the close of the book; for it largely consists of rapid reviews of the city's monuments, with which the reader is as yet unacquainted. In chaps. iv-ix, where the city proper and its immediate suburbs are described, the author follows the route taken by Pausanias. This is the plan of Harrison and Verrall, and it is an excellent one. The reader is kept in constant touch with Pausanias, our main literary authority, and gains interest from feeling that he is following in the trail of an ancient guide. The book ends with a tenth chapter on the Piraeus and the Ports.

Professor Weller has generally used good judgment in selecting for presentation the things his public most needs to know. The marshaling of evidence, however, is at times carried farther in the text than is desirable, and might better be transferred to footnotes or an appendix. The danger of making many things appear too certain has almost always been avoided; the author

makes a practice of calling theory, conjecture, and ignorance by their right names, and one gets a just idea of the state of our knowledge on the subject. There are a few minor inaccuracies in the book, but they are in the main what one must expect in the first edition of a work containing so much detail.

In a book on topography, particular pains must be taken to assist the reader's imagination and attain perfect clearness. Professor Weller has done much in this regard; there is a great abundance of good photographs, and there are over fifty other illustrations, including maps, plans, and restorations. Nevertheless a good many corners still remain to be swept up. This is partly due to incomplete illustration, partly to obscurities in the author's style. Twenty-five or thirty sites could be made clearer by more thorough use of plans. These sites, it is true, are mostly minor ones, but they are all given in the text. The course of the Street of Tripods is not adequately shown, and we should rather like a plan of the entire south slope of the Acropolis. The general map of Athens, sketched from Judeich's splendid plan, is disappointing. Furthermore, neither in this map nor in any other does modern Athens appear; and there is scarcely any indication of modern roads or buildings in any of the plans. If the book is to be used by the traveler, this feature, so useful for orientation, cannot be dispensed with. And the author himself, in more than a dozen places, uses modern sites—which the general reader cannot find—as a means of locating ancient monuments. Among the restorations, one misses a general view of the Acropolis, a section of the Stoa of Attalus, the Parthenon in colors (or at least a corner of it as given in Fenger, *Dorische Polychromie*), and possibly the west pediment of the Parthenon. Moreover, the writer of such a book naturally mentions many persons and things of which the general reader is entirely ignorant. Valerius Maximus, Alciphron, Philocrates, and others mean nothing to him; "hecateum," "xoanon," "megaron," etc., may be in his English dictionary, but he will scarcely think of looking there for them. This, of course, is no fault of the author, and it is true of most books on ancient life. To explain these references in an alphabetical appendix might seem like providing milk for babes; but if such books are seriously intended for the general reader or the undergraduate student, something of the sort is desirable.

One wishes that the style of the book were a more happy one. To be sure, the writer wastes no words, and gives us solid meat. But his English is sometimes marred by infelicities or obscurities. We read, for example, regarding the Olympieum, "The temple was octastyle, with eight columns across the front and rear, these being set in three rows"! And then, though we sympathize with the pains that have been taken to translate all possible Greek names, we can hardly help being shocked by combinations like Namesake Heroes, Verdant Demeter, and Worker Athena.

These criticisms should be understood as suggestions for a second edition. For the book is a very useful one, and the present reviewer regrets that he could not have had it himself during a recent visit to Athens.

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